

The angels of our race die early.—
 us gear are not for a lasting flame ;

ADDRESS
OF THE
Union State Central Committee
TO THE
LOYAL MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ROOMS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM.,
PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania:

The smoke of the first engagement has cleared away, and upon the vote of her citizens at home, Pennsylvania stands by the Government of our fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not give less than 12,000 majority for the good cause.

The last hope, therefore, of the supporters of General McClellan has disappeared, and the only result of continuing to sustain him is to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by increasing the appearance of disunion among ourselves.

General Sheridan dealt a terrible blow to treason on Wednesday last week, and every patriot's heart thrilled with joy upon hearing it, but great majority for Abraham Lincoln in Pennsylvania would be far more fatal to the rebel conspiracy against the Union and the Constitution. Every vote for our tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm raised to shoot down the flag, while every vote for the base surrender at Chicago, and the men who carry its white flag, will encourage some rebel to shoot another Northern soldier. The ticket nominated by Vallandigham, Wood, and Seymour is now black with treason, and after it is voted will be red with the blood of our brothers fighting for us. The war has existed for the last year only by reason of our divisions, and its continuance to day is solely owing to the activity of the disunion party of the North and the platform of its Convention. While any hope remained of the election of its candidates, plausible excuse might be found by misguided men for giving them their suffrages; but after the verdict of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, all sensible persons know that the election is already decided by the people, and that it only remains to ascertain the majority. It follows, therefore, that every vote for McClellan and Pendleton is an earnest invitation to Jefferson Davis to continue this fearful war to waste more of our treasure and to murder others of our sons.

The sublime spectacle of a united North will end the war. We invoke all patriots to lead their efforts unceasingly to produce this result. By perfecting the ward and township organizations; by the circulation of documents; by public addresses, especially by local speakers; by earnest personal efforts with honest, but mistaken men; by making arrangements to bring every loyal voter to the polls; by sending tax receipts to every soldier and sailor; by the immediate formation of campaign clubs in every borough and community; by great meetings of the people by daylight and by torch light, and by all the honest agencies of an active and thorough canvass, appealing to the patriotic zeal, and kindling the patriotic enthusiasm of a great and loyal Commonwealth, we can attest the fealty of our State to the flag of the Union by a majority worthy of the historic character of the contest and of the great issue dependent upon it.

Forward, then, every lover of his country, to this good work! Looking not to the past, but to the future, forgetting all personal considerations, and appreciating the privilege that some sacrifice for Liberty and the Union, let us relax no effort until the polls are closed. This committee will continue to do its whole duty, and relies upon your instant, earnest, and constant assistance.

Grant's march of valor and of glory, from the Rapidan to the James, sealed the fate of the rebellion. Since then Sherman has turned its left wing. Farragut is closing his avenues of escape. Sheridan has sent his vanguard around whirling down the valley. It only remains for us to sound the charge along the whole line, and wrapping our ballots around our brothers' bullets, march in the peaceful, final triumph which awaits us in November.

Proclaiming the war to be a failure, Geo. B. McClellan is himself the great failure of the war—a general without a victory—a statesman without a record; and if we are faithful, history will add to his epitaph that he was a candidate for the Presidency, without an electoral vote.

Let us all, therefore, labor without ceasing, in memory of our buried martyrs, in regard to the wounds of our living heroes, to guard liberty from its deadly peril, and the Union from its treasonable foes, in the interest of religion, and in the hope of the Republic of the future, loyal men of Pennsylvania, forward to victory!

In behalf of the Committee,
SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
A. W. BENNETT, Secretary.
WEN FOSNEY, Secretary.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 1, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

STENOGRAPHER:
MORTON MCMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. H. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE:

1st District—Robert P. King.
2d " " George Morrison Coates.
3d " " Henry Bump.
4th " " William H. Kern.
5th " " Barton H. Jenks.
6th " " Charles M. Runk.
7th " " Robert Parke.
8th " " Aaron Mull.
9th " " John A. Hestand.
10th " " Richard H. Gayell.
11th " " Edward Holliday.
12th " " Charles F. Reed.
13th " " Eliza W. Hale.
14th " " Charles H. Shriver.
15th " " John Wister.
16th " " David M'Conaughy.
17th " " David W. Wood.
18th " " Isaac Benson.
19th " " John Patton.
20th " " Samuel W. Dick.
21st " " Edward Bierer.
22d " " John P. Penney.
23d " " Ebenezer M'Junkin.
24th " " John W. Blanchard.

Bold Attempt to deprive Gen. Koontz of his Election.

The Return Judges met on Friday last to receive and count the Returns of Soldiers' votes. These returns gave Koontz 292—Colfroth 115. Majority for Koontz, 177. During the day, it was whispered that the Democratic Judges had held a caucus at the Globe Hotel, with three of our young Democratic lawyers, and determined to exclude a portion of the Soldier vote. But nobody seemed disposed to credit the rumor. On Friday evening the town was much excited by the announcement that the Democratic Judges had actually rejected eight Returns, which had given Koontz 108 majority. As the telegraph from Harrisburg had announced Koontz's majority in the district to be only 72, this exclusion of the soldier vote, if recognized by the Governor, would of course give the Commission to Congress—a defeated candidate. We learn that the Union Judges protested against the outrage—refused to sign the returns as not setting forth the full vote of the County—and drew up a calm, dignified Protest, which was forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and a copy of which will be found in to day's Sentinel.

We have been curious to know the reason of this singular and bold attempt to disfranchise over 200 of our gallant heroes, and have been surprised to learn that the objections were all of the most frivolous character—all matters of informality. It is not pretended that the 208 voters thus disfranchised were not legal voters. The offence is that a large majority of them dared to vote the Union ticket:

- 1.—The 202d Pa. Regiment, Company C, giving 12 Union majority, was rejected because the certificate was signed by one Judge and two Clerks, instead of three Judges, as directed by law. Right in every other respect, but the whole Return was thrown out.
- 2.—Company K—184th Pa. Regt., giving 17 Union majority, was rejected because one Franklin county soldier voted for Congress, and was certified with the 58 Adams men, instead of to Chambersburg.
- 3.—The only objection to the 138th Regiment Return, was that Company B and G, [Capt. McCrery's and Capt. Walters'] voted together instead of separately. No pretence that they were not all legal voters.
- 4.—21st Pa. Cavalry, [Capt. Minkley,] gave 38 majority for Koontz, and was rejected simply because one Franklin soldier voted for Congress, same as in the 138th.
- 5.—The 210th Pa. Regiment, Co. I, voted 28 Adams county men for Congress—K only 19, Colfroth 9. The return was rejected simply because Franklin and Columbia soldiers in some company were also allowed to vote for their own county tickets!
- 6.—And yet the Judges received the vote of the 205th Regt., giving Colfroth 4 majority, although the return showed that 36 Adams, 15 Blair, 10 Huntingdon, and 7 Cambria soldiers voted in the same box!
- 7.—The McClellan Hospital, Cuyler Hospital, and Mower Hospital Returns set forth that the officers of election were sworn, but omitted to state by whom. But they were all *Union* votes, and of course had to go by the board.

After the Judges had rejected the 184th and 138th Returns, simply because each showed one more vote for Congress than there were Adams county voters enrolled, Mr. SWEENEY, one of the Union Judges, moved to apply the same principle to the Returns from Franklin and Cumberland townships, in which four more votes were returned than there were voters enrolled. But as these townships gave Colfroth a heavy majority, it didn't go. The President [Mr. Kuhn] roiled the motion out of order! And on an appeal being taken, the majority sustained Mr. Kuhn's decision!

Such are the simple facts. We leave our readers to make their own comments. As these rejected Returns are on file at Harrisburg, we hope Gov. CURTIS will see to it that this bold scheme to defeat the will of the people is not consummated.

Wholesale Forgery of Votes for McClellan.

A terrible fraud upon the soldiers has just been discovered and confessed. The daily papers give the full facts, for which we have no room. By the confession of a Mr. Ferry, State agent of New York, and by other proof equally strong, it is established that he, in conjunction with another State agent, Edmund Donohue, and instigated by prominent Democratic politicians, has for the past two weeks, been active, engaged in forging the names of many thousands of New York soldiers, to blank forms for votes, and in opening envelopes and substituting McClellan for Lincoln. The State was evidently to be carried for McClellan by a fraud upon the soldiers, unparalleled in audacity and wickedness. Nothing can be meaner than the attempt to swindle the brave soldiers of the Union out of their sacred rights as citizens. Not content with opposing the legislative acts giving the soldiers the power to vote, when away from their homes in the National service, we find these miserable men guilty of a yet greater crime.

Yesterday's Compiler says, the Army returns were rejected on account of "illegality." It also states the causes which induced the rejection; which show that the returns were merely "informal." There is no pretence that a SINGLE ILLEGAL VOTE WAS POLLED.

It also says, "that the law is plain, and that the Judges acted in accordance with it." But it doesn't publish the Law. We do; and we assert that they acted in direct violation of it. A more heinous outrage was never perpetrated in this County.

The Names.

Inquiry has been made for the names of the McClellan judges who, on Friday last, threw out the 248 Soldiers' votes, to elect Colfroth. We annex them—twelve in all:

Abraham Krise,
John A. McSherry,
John Strassburg,
Frederick Biehl,
John Baker,
Henry Krise,
John A. McSherry,
John Strassburg,
Frederick Biehl,
John Baker.

Abraham Krise, Esq., entered upon his duties as County Commissioner on Saturday. Ephraim Myers, Esq., retired from the Board. Jacob Epplenau, Esq., is now President. The Board consists of Messrs. Epplenau, March and Krise. J. M. Walker, Esq., has been re-appointed Clerk, and E. B. Buehler, Esq., Counsel.

A GROSS OUTRAGE.

The hostility of the McClellanites to the Soldiers of the Republic, culminated on Friday last, when a majority of the Return Judges of the County voted to exclude, and did exclude, from the count, the returns from eight organizations in the Army—which polled 158 votes for Mr. KOONTZ, and 50 votes for Mr. COLFROTH. As Mr. KOONTZ's majority on the whole vote returned was understood to be 72, this exclusion is enough to show an apparent majority for Mr. Colfroth.

We confess to our indignation at this act. It is a violation of law, without a parallel in the history of the County; and it deserves the execration of all good men.

We hear that this exclusion was the result of a Caucus of the Return Judges, which was attended by three of the McClellan Attorneys of the town; that at this Caucus it was determined what returns should be excluded; who should make the motion to exclude; who the Return Judge to Chambersburg, to carry the false return; and every other step in this nefarious plan.

The plot was one of absolute wickedness, and was resisted by the Union Judges, who, being unable to prevent the wrong, refused to put their names to a lie, and entered a formal protest, which will be found in this day's Sentinel.

No allegation of fraud or illegality was made against one of these returns. It was not pretended that a single one of these Soldiers was not a qualified voter! But the returns were excluded on the flimsiest pretext—for trifling technicalities; when the same majority which excluded these, counted others, equally and similarly informal, which were favorable to them!

It was not supposed practicable in the Army, where facilities for preparing papers are not equal to those at home, to execute papers precisely formal in every detail. And the Legislature, by the Act of August 25, 1864, provided that "no more informality in the manner of carrying out, or executing, any of the provisions of the Act, shall invalidate any election held under the same, or authorize the return thereof to be rejected or set aside." These Return Judges rejected every one of these returns solely because of "mere informality."

The duties of the Election Judges are prescribed in section 20 of the Act, as follows:

"The return judges so met shall include in their enumeration, the (Soldiers') votes as returned, and shall thereupon proceed, in all respects, in the like manner as is provided by law, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election. Provided, that the several Courts have the power to investigate all questions of fraud and illegality in relation to the voting of the Soldiers."

The Return Judges, who took the responsibility of throwing out these votes, acted in clear violation of express law, were false to their oath of office, and have done an act for which there can be no justification. It is inhuman to find sworn officers of the law thus willing to do a gross wrong, in order to carry out the wicked schemes of designing and dangerous politicians.

ON TO VICTORY!

UNION MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA! but one week remains, says the *Franklin Repository*, to prepare for the great National struggle with those who pronounce the war a "failure," and demand that our victorious armies should be arrested to give a "cessation of hostilities" to exhausted traitors.—The time is short, the moments golden, the issue vital—fraught indeed with the destiny of the Republic.

With such a cause neutrality is impossible, indifference criminal. With our gallant armies victorious on almost every field; with treason exhausted in its resources, broken in its credit, its despairing armies decimated by desertion, and field after field, and State after State, surrendered to the heroic armies of the Union, the great work of preserving our government now and for all time is well nigh accomplished.

"They have robbed the cradle and the grave," says the invincible Grant, and their last hope is the success of the Peace candidate at the next election!

Loyal men! ponder well the significant language of your great chieftain. You, who have given your sons and brothers to vindicate the integrity of the government against the murderous assaults of traitors; who have given freely of your treasures, and mourned the bereavements with which you have been shadowed by a wanton war, turn not now upon the faithful warriors you have sent to the front and cloud their crimsoned fields and their wounds with shame, and the graves of their martyred comrades with dishonor. Their sacred merits are well: fully fulfilled; their mission about to be completed—not by a humiliating surrender to our barbarous foes, but by the crowning triumph of the Union armies and the utter overthrow of treason.

From the Valley we hear the fresh notes of victory, giving us promise of safety to our long distracted and plundered borders, and waving another chapter in the wealth of honored and enduring Peace. The ever triumphant Sheridan has again dismounted our rascal foes, and sent them "whirling" back upon the land they have desolated by crime. Shall these triumphs be voted as "failures"?—shall these victories be wasted by resting over the graves of our noble sons sacrificed to preserve our free institutions, and conceding a "cessation of hostilities"? Every dictate of patriotism, of humanity, of honor, and of safety forbids it. When traitors yield obedience to the laws—the same to which we yield willing obedience—the war will be ended, and ended with honor to our living and to our dead, and with honor to the Republic.

GROSS OUTRAGE.

Slaughter of Soldiers' Votes.

The following official Protest of the Union Return Judges, tells its own story. This bold outrage upon the rights of the gallant heroes who are fighting the battles of their Country against armed Traitors, shows the length to which our so called "Democratic" leaders will go, in attempting to defeat the right of Soldiers to vote. As these rejected returns are on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, it is to be hoped that Gov. CURTIS will interpose to prevent a consummation of the outrage—which has in view the return of CORNWORTH to Congress, notwithstanding a majority of the voters have decided otherwise.

The soldiers and their friends will have an opportunity, on the 8th of November, to rebuke this flagrant outrage and resent the high-handed attempt to disfranchise over two hundred soldiers.

PROTEST.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28, 1864.

The undersigned, Members of the Board of Return Judges of Election for the County of Adams, having declined to sign the Certificate of Returns, this day made out, deem it due to themselves and the cause of Justice to explain the reasons therefor and to make an official protest against the action of the majority of the Judges in excluding a large number of votes cast by Adams County Volunteers, for alleged informality in the Certificates.

SEC. 27 of the Act of August 25th, 1864, regulating the mode in which persons in military service may exercise the right of suffrage expressly provides, that—

"NO MORE INFORMALITY IN THE MANNER OF CARRYING OUT OR EXECUTING ANY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT SHALL INVALIDATE ANY ELECTION HELD UNDER THE SAME, OR AUTHORIZE THE RETURN THEREOF TO BE REJECTED OR SET ASIDE."

The intention of the Legislature, in our judgment, as expressed in this section, is very clear. Contemplating the probability that in many of the Camps the provisions of the law might be imperfectly understood, or the returns be imperfectly certified, the law forbids the Return Judges from rejecting returns on account of mere informality in the manner of carrying out or executing the provisions of the act, and expressly reserves to the Courts and bodies having jurisdiction, the duty of determining the legality of elections held or of votes cast. Yet in the face of these plain provisions of the act a majority of the Return Judges undertook to reject and set aside EIGHT RETURNS for alleged informality, viz: The 138th Penna. Regiment, 184th Penna. Regiment, 202d Penna. Regiment, 21st Penna. Cavalry, 210th Penna. Regiment, Mower U. S. Hospital, Cuyler U. S. Hospital, and McClellan U. S. Hospital. These returns carry 158 votes to have been polled for WILLIAM H. KOONTZ for Congress, and 50 votes for ALEXANDER H. CORNWORTH—being a majority of 108 for WILLIAM H. KOONTZ.

Regarding this action of a majority of the Return Judges as a clear violation of law—a gross outrage upon the rights of the soldiers whose suffrages have thus been summarily set aside, and calculated to defraud WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, the Union Candidate for Congress, of his right to a seat in Congress, we deem it our duty to protest against their action, and refuse to sign the Certificates.

Schedule of Returns Rejected.

Return	County	Colfroth	Koontz
Mower U. S. Hospital, Phila.	1	1	1
Cuyler " " "	1	1	1
McClellan " " "	1	1	1
138th Pa. Regt. Front Royal, Va.	82	21	1
202d " " "	89	1	1
21st " Cavalry, City Point, Va.	29	4	1
210th " Regiment	138	50	1

Deserters to Vote.

We hear it is intended that some of the Deserters from the Draft of 1862, are to be voted in this County next week. Arrangements will, of course, be made for their arrest. Deserters must purge themselves of their crime, and serve the Government before undertaking to control it.

A Difference.

While the Democratic politicians in New York are making dead soldiers vote for McClellan, their leaders in Adams county are trying to prevent the living soldiers from voting for the Union!

Colfroth voted against providing means to pay the soldiers, and maintained his consistency by voting against extending the right of suffrage to them. We have the sequel in the soldiers maintaining their consistency and casting three-fourths of their vote against Colfroth, and electing Gen. Koontz to Congress. Had Colfroth, but bully for the soldiers!

Speaking of the declaration in the Chicago platform that the war is a failure, the New York Herald keenly remarks:—"The Convention must have been thinking of the war as conducted by McClellan.—But the Convention ought to know that a man by the name of Grant has now taken hold, and the war is not a failure."

We are requested to announce a fresh arrival of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes at the cheap Store of JOHN L. HORTZWORTH. Great bargains are offered. Advertisement next week.

GROSS OUTRAGE.

The Meeting on Saturday Night.

As announced, Vice President HAMLIN arrived in Gettysburg on Saturday evening, having been met at Cashtown, New Salem, and other points, by delegations, and escorted into town by a large and handsome procession.

In the evening the Court-house was filled to overflowing. We have never seen so great a crowd packed into it. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Hon. JAMES WILSON.
Vice Presidents—Joshua Benner, J. J. Kerr, Capt. John Horner, Andrew Heintzelman, Henry Lott, Joel B. Dancer, David Deatrice, Wm. S. Hamilton, John Cress, Philip Beamer, John Chamberlain, Henry Myers, John Minkley, Joseph Barker, Samuel Meals, John Socks, Hugh M. Henny.

Secretaries—Franklin Gardner, Ephraim Myers, Adam C. Musselman, Theo. C. Norris, Samuel Moritz, Samuel Young, J. Sheeds, Wm. A. Grayson, Andrew W. Flemming.

Vice President HAMLIN was introduced by R. G. McCrery, Esq., Chairman of the Borough Club, and delivered a powerful speech, about two hours long, of the most argumentative and convincing character.—He was frequently and loudly applauded. His endorsement of the pure, upright man, at the head of the Government, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, made every heart beat in response.

He was followed by Hon. EDWARD MURPHY, upon the rejection of the Army Returns, by the majority of the Return Judges—on which subject there is, we are glad to say, the deepest feeling of indignation throughout the country.

Mr. McI. gave the facts with regard to each case, (many of which we have embodied in our editorial articles this week on the subject), read, and commented with much, but just severity upon the authors of this shameful outrage. His remarks were indeed scathing, and fell upon many ears with pleasure, and upon others with terrible effect, causing inward conviction of wrong doing.

How the Sailors Feel.

The following is an extract from a private letter of an officer on board the ship of war Onondaga, of Farragut's fleet, addressed to his brother in Philadelphia, who had requested his opinion on the Presidential question:

"You want to know how I stand on the Presidential question. I will tell you how I stand, and how every good, loyal and true American should stand. I am for Abraham Lincoln, and war for total Abolition of Slavery, and the expulsion of Copperheads and peace men. If we crawl and cringe to the base Southern traitors, we would destroy this noble Republic. It is time this war was ended; but I want to end it by no other means than those used by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut. There is no use in the dead Democratic trying to rule this Union on terms with Southern Slavery, for they never can do it. It is now high time that every American should look the thing square in the face.

"This war was brought about by slave owners, because they thought their interests would be infringed upon; but it never was the intention of the Republican party to interfere with slavery where it existed. The election of Old Abe was the sounding of the alarm bell for the traitors to assemble and adopt such measures as would consummate and ruin the slave trade, establish a slave aristocracy, and destroy their country. But they have not succeeded, and they will not succeed either, while Abraham Lincoln rules in Washington.

"McClellan has not the requisite knowledge; he is not a statesman; he is only a soldier of fortune, and a poor one at that. If he was elected he would be led by the nose by such men as Seymour, Wood, and others that I might mention; they would give us peace on the terms of Southern independence. Ask these soldiers and sailors of our army and navy if they would fight on such terms as are embodied in the Chicago Platform? No.—They want peace only on such terms as powder and ball dictate. The Rebels would destroy the country. We must destroy them and save the Union. The vote of this ship is for Lincoln and the war for the Union."

Hear the Words of a Soldier.

General Rosecrans, who probably understands the present condition of Affairs, as well as any man in the army, says:

"Whenever they (the rebels) have the power, they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, as they would ascribe us. Trust them not. Were they able, they would invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of Peace on any terms. He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men."

Those who gabble about a compromise will do well to peruse these lines with care and attention. They contain the assertions of a hero who has been in the front since the war began, and has perilled everything in behalf of his country.

Indiana Election.

Official returns have been received from all but twelve counties, showing a Union majority of 21,911. The counties to hear from may reduce this eight or nine hundred, but Morton's majority, we are confident, will not be less than 21,000.

The findings of the returns, so far as received, are:

Union	Democrat
Union majority.....	135,601
Democrat.....	112,390

Union majority.....21,911

In 1862 the Democratic majority was 7,176. Now the Union majority is over 21,000. Better than all, is the election of eight Union Congressmen out of eleven.—In 1862, the Unionists had but four.

The War News.

Information from the Army of the Potomac up to Saturday last, has been received through the Associated Press. The late advance movement has resulted, the dispatch states, in the extension of the Union line on the Dannean road, three miles beyond the position on the left formerly held. A more complete knowledge was also gained of the country, the exact position the enemy held, and the nature of their fortifications in the direction of the South Side Railroad.

In conformity with the provisions of the enabling Act passed at the last session of Congress, President Lincoln has issued his Proclamation admitting the Territory of Nevada as a State of the Union on an equal footing with the original States.—Nevada is thoroughly loyal and will give her three electoral votes to the Union candidates at the Presidential election.

The Rebels on Saturday made an attack on the garrison at Beverly, West Virginia, and after three hours' hard fighting were repulsed with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Rebel commander, Major Hill, was mortally wounded, and fell into our hands.

Governor Bradford has proclaimed the new Constitution of Maryland as adopted, to go into effect to day. Maryland is now a FREE STATE. There is great rejoicing amongst the people.

POLITICAL SUNDAY SERMONS.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lately announced that he would preach political sermons every Sunday evening until after the election. The New York Tribune of Monday, says:

"There was another great gathering at Plymouth Church last evening, and the able sermons of Mr. Beecher, upon the political questions at issue, was listened to with profound attention. Meetings of this character, when so largely attended, are indicative of a rapid growth of the republican party."

During the sermon there were frequent cheers, and at one time, when Mr. B. made a good "hit," the audience is said to have given three rounds of applause.

"Every defeat of Lincoln's forces" says the Richmond Examiner, "results to the advantage of McClellan." Let some good Union man clip this paragraph, and send it to his war Democratic friends.

Gen. Hooker on the Election.

Gen. Hooker got captured by a crowd in Springfield, Ill., last Friday, and was carried to the Representatives Hall and made to speak. In the course of his patriotic and soldierly talk he said:

"I think that all the battles we will have to fight are already fought. [Tremendous cheers.] The election early next month will pass off quietly, and it will pass off successfully. [Renewed cheers.] The victory at the ballot-box will be in vindication of this Union and of our authority. It will be in support of your armies in the field, and it will be in support of the honor of the nation. [Applause.] That vindication will be far beyond what the most sanguine who are here anticipate. It will be more than a Waterloo defeat to those who are arrayed against our country. [Long continued applause.] It will be almost a death blow; it will be a staggering blow to the rebels that we have been fighting in the war in which your brothers and your sons have been engaged for the last three years and a half; it will be a withering blow to them, and it will be worse to the Copperheads. [Tremendous cheers.] I would not for the world say anything to excite hopes that may not be realized; but I will say this, that it is the opinion of those who have a much better opportunity of knowing than I have, that in the next election we will achieve the greatest victory that has been won from the beginning of this rebellion to the present time. It will be a two-edged sword, cutting both ways, North and South. [Cheers.] I state this confidently, believing from those who have much better opportunities of knowing than I have, that every single State in this Union will cast its vote for Abraham Lincoln. [Loud applause, and cries of "That's so!"]

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GROSS OUTRAGE.

Slaughter of Soldiers' Votes.

The following official Protest of the Union Return Judges, tells its own story. This bold outrage upon the rights of the gallant heroes who are fighting the battles of their Country against armed Traitors, shows the length to which our so called "Democratic" leaders will go, in attempting to defeat the right of Soldiers to vote. As these rejected returns are on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, it is to be hoped that Gov. CURTIS will interpose to prevent a consummation of the outrage—which has in view the return of CORNWORTH to Congress, notwithstanding a majority of the voters have decided otherwise.

The soldiers and their friends will have an opportunity, on the 8th of November, to rebuke this flagrant outrage and resent the high-handed attempt to disfranchise over two hundred soldiers.

PROTEST.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28, 1864.

The undersigned, Members of the Board of Return Judges of Election for the County of Adams, having declined to sign the Certificate of Returns, this day made out, deem it due to themselves and the cause of Justice to explain the reasons therefor and to make an official protest against the action of the majority of the Judges in excluding a large number of votes cast by Adams County Volunteers, for alleged informality in the Certificates.

SEC. 27 of the Act of August 25th, 1864, regulating the mode in which persons in military service may exercise the right of suffrage expressly provides, that—

"NO MORE INFORMALITY IN THE MANNER OF CARRYING OUT OR EXECUTING ANY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT SHALL INVALIDATE ANY ELECTION HELD UNDER THE SAME, OR AUTHORIZE THE RETURN THEREOF TO BE REJECTED OR SET ASIDE."

The intention of the Legislature, in our judgment, as expressed in this section, is very clear. Contemplating the probability that in many of the Camps the provisions of the law might be imperfectly understood, or the returns be imperfectly certified, the law forbids the Return Judges from rejecting returns on account of mere informality in the manner of carrying out or executing the provisions of the act, and expressly reserves to the Courts and bodies having jurisdiction, the duty of determining the legality of elections held or of votes cast. Yet in the face of these plain provisions of the act a majority of the Return Judges undertook to reject and set aside EIGHT RETURNS for alleged informality, viz: The 138th Penna. Regiment, 184th Penna. Regiment, 202d Penna. Regiment, 21st Penna. Cavalry, 210th Penna. Regiment, Mower U. S. Hospital, Cuyler U. S. Hospital, and McClellan U. S. Hospital. These returns carry 158 votes to have been polled for WILLIAM H. KOONTZ for Congress, and 50 votes for ALEXANDER H. CORNWORTH—being a majority of 108 for WILLIAM H. KOONTZ.

Regarding this action of a majority of the Return Judges as a clear violation of law—a gross outrage upon the rights of the soldiers whose suffrages have thus been summarily set aside, and calculated to defraud WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, the Union Candidate for Congress, of his right to a seat in Congress, we deem it our duty to protest against their action, and refuse to sign the Certificates.

Schedule of Returns Rejected.

Return	County	Colfroth	Koontz
Mower U. S. Hospital, Phila.	1	1	1
Cuyler " " "	1	1	1
McClellan " " "	1	1	1
138th Pa. Regt. Front Royal, Va.	82	21	1
202d " " "	89	1	1
21st " Cavalry, City Point, Va.	29	4	1
210th " Regiment	138	50	1

Deserters to Vote.

We hear it is intended that some of the Deserters from the Draft of 1862, are to be voted in this County next week. Arrangements will, of course, be made for their arrest. Deserters must purge themselves of their crime, and serve the Government before undertaking to control it.

A Difference.

While the Democratic politicians in New York are making dead soldiers vote for McClellan, their leaders in Adams county are trying to prevent the living soldiers from voting for the Union!

Colfroth voted against providing means to pay the soldiers, and maintained his consistency by voting against extending the right of suffrage to them. We have the sequel in the soldiers maintaining their consistency and casting three-fourths of their vote against Colfroth, and electing Gen. Koontz to Congress. Had Colfroth, but bully for the soldiers!

Speaking of the declaration in the Chicago platform that the war is a failure, the New York Herald keenly remarks:—"The Convention must have been thinking of the war as conducted by McClellan.—But the Convention ought to know that a man by the name of Grant has now taken hold, and the war is not a failure."

We are requested to announce a fresh arrival of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes at the cheap Store of JOHN L. HORTZWORTH. Great bargains are offered. Advertisement next week.

Gen. Hooker on the Election.

Gen. Hooker got captured by a crowd in Springfield, Ill., last Friday, and was carried to the Representatives Hall and made to speak. In the course of his patriotic and soldierly talk he said:

"I think that all the battles we will have to fight are already fought. [Tremendous cheers.] The election early next month will pass off quietly, and it will pass off successfully. [Renewed cheers.] The victory at the ballot-box will be in vindication of this Union and of our authority. It will be in support of your armies in the field, and it will be in support of the honor of the nation. [Applause.] That vindication will be far beyond what the most sanguine who are here anticipate. It will be more than a Waterloo defeat to those who are arrayed against our country. [Long continued applause.] It will be almost a death blow; it will be a staggering blow to the rebels that we have been fighting in the war in which your brothers and your sons have been engaged for the last three years and a half; it will be a withering blow to them, and it will be worse to the Copperheads. [Tremendous cheers.] I would not for the world say anything to excite hopes that may not be realized; but I will say this, that it is the opinion of those who have a much better opportunity of knowing than I have, that in the next election we will achieve the greatest victory that has been won from the beginning of this rebellion to the present time. It will be a two-edged sword, cutting both ways, North and South. [Cheers.] I state this confidently, believing from those who have much better opportunities of knowing than I have, that every single State in this Union will cast its vote for Abraham Lincoln. [Loud applause, and cries of "That's so!"]

ON TO VICTORY!

UNION MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA! but one week remains, says the *Franklin Repository*, to prepare for the great National struggle with those who pronounce the war a "failure," and demand that our victorious armies should be arrested to give a "cessation of hostilities" to exhausted traitors.—The time is short, the moments golden, the issue vital—fraught indeed with the destiny of the Republic.

With such a cause neutrality is impossible, indifference criminal. With our gallant armies victorious on almost every field; with treason exhausted in its resources, broken in its credit, its despairing armies decimated by desertion, and field after field, and State after State, surrendered to the heroic armies of the Union, the great work of preserving our government now and for all time is well nigh accomplished.

"They have robbed the cradle and the grave," says the invincible Grant, and their last hope is the success of the Peace candidate at the next election!

Loyal men! ponder well the significant language of your great chieftain. You, who have given your sons and brothers to vindicate the integrity of the government against the murderous assaults of traitors; who have given freely of your treasures, and mourned the bereavements with which you have been shadowed by a wanton war, turn not now upon the faithful warriors you have sent to the front and cloud their crimsoned fields and their wounds with shame, and the graves of their martyred comrades with dishonor. Their sacred merits are well: fully fulfilled; their mission about to be completed—not by a humiliating surrender to our barbarous foes, but by the crowning triumph of the Union armies and the utter overthrow of treason.

From the Valley we hear the fresh notes of victory, giving us promise of safety to our long distracted and plundered borders, and waving another chapter in the wealth of honored and enduring Peace. The ever triumphant Sheridan has again dismounted our rascal foes, and sent them "whirling" back upon the land they have desolated by crime. Shall these triumphs be voted as "failures"?—shall these victories be wasted by resting over the graves of our noble sons sacrificed to preserve our free institutions, and conceding a "cessation of hostilities"? Every dictate of patriotism, of humanity, of honor, and of safety forbids it. When traitors yield obedience to the laws—the same to which we yield willing obedience—the war will be ended, and ended with honor to our living and to our dead, and with honor to the Republic.

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